THE NEW NATION.

Interesting Details of Affairs at

SECRET HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Government a Council of Ten.

ITS RESOURCES, ARMY AND FLAG.

EXETCHES OF THE PROMINENT LEADERS.

PORT ABERCROMBIE,
Red River of the North, Jan. 16, 1870.}
As I approach the scene of Governor McDougall' discomfiture I begin to obtain something like relia-ble news respecting affairs at Winnipeg, and am enabled to give a correct and interesting narrative of events in that section down to a very recent date. I am surprised to find how little is known of the real state of things in Winnipeg. Notwithstanding the almost daily telegraphic despatches which have been sent East from St. Paul, and voluminous correspondence from Winnipeg, the chief elements in the Red River rebellion, as it has been called, have been almost entirely overlooked, and in their stead interested parties nave forwarded news from the theatre of operations colored to suit their own purposes and giving no insight into the workings of the new government. Affairs at present are perfectly quiet in the Red River settlement, excepting the apprehensions of Indian troubles. But as spring will develop the fate of the Winnipeg government a careful scrutiny of its secret controlling hight upon its chances for success. To make the condition of the Red River insurrection thoroughly understood it will be necessary to refer briefly to the character of the people engaged in it and the principai incidents of the last three months.

Scattered along Red River for a distance of thirty miles is a population of about 8,000 French half-breeds. These are not half-blooded Indians, as their sooriquet would indicate, the term half-breed applying to a great number in the settlement Who have not more than one-eighth or onesixteenth of Indian blood in their veins. Fort Garry, seventy miles from the United States border, at the junction of the Assimiboin river with Red river, is the centre of the settlement and the headquarters of the new government. The settlers live in log huts, and each occurries a tract of land of from two to twenty chains front on the river and extending back two miles. Back of these tracts each property owner claims two miles of hay land. The first plot of ground he has purchased from the Hudson Bay Company or some previous settler, but the hay hand is held by a sort of squatter's title. Very few of the settlers can read or write, and nearly all of them are engaged in hunting. They do not attempt to cultivate the soil, but as soon as spring opens the men all set out for the buffalo plains and are absent throughout the sum-In winter many are engaged fur trapping, but the most of them re-main in the settlements, living upon the buffalo meat secured by the summer's hunt. The town of Winnipeg consists of thirty or ferty houses now closely collected together just below Fort Garry. Up on the Assimibota river, which flows in an east erly direction to Red river, are the English and Scotch settlements, scattered along the river for many miles, and numbering in the aggregate about 8,000 people. Most of them are Protestants, and all a few men engaged in mercantile pursuits and trading with distant Indians. All these people were more or less dependent upon the Hudson Bay Company, which imported via Canada and your factories and sold them as low as they can be bought in Canada, there being an import duty of only four per cent. The settlers were employed by the company as factors, traders, trappers, laborers, &c., and had no civil authorities other than those created by the Hudson Bay Company. There was, nowever, a more powerful organization which exercised absolute control over most of the settlements, and which inaugurated and directs the new government. This con-

THE PRENCH PREDICTS. those priests have penetrated every valley of the vast Northwest; whose chants are heard in every Indian tribe west of the great lakes, and whose bishops are reverenced by the simple-minded halfbreeds next to the Deity. Bishop Tache and his Jesuit unbordinates are men of great ability, thorough education and long experience in the art of secretly controlling the half-breeds of Red River. They had bullt fine churches and secured all the possessions and prerogatives which the Jesuit leaders could desire, and when the transfer of the Northwest Territory to the New Dominion took place they foresaw that the establishment of a new governor and of Dominion laws would interfer with their acquisitions and seriously affect their ecclesiastical power. It is a cardinal principle of Jesuit administration to accomplish its purposes by means of external agencies, and accordingly when Governor McDougall approached Winnipeg the Red River settlements were prepared to resist him and force him to abandon his mission. A convention of the people was held in November, at which there were about a dezen delegates from the French settlement and a similar number from the Scotch and

English settlements collectively.

Here the shrewdness of the Jesuits first became apparent, and from this point their handiwork is disc ermble through all the operations of the insurrection. A man named Bruce was made president of the convention in order to secure the co-operation of the English and Scotch, and Riel was made general-in-chief of the military forces. Of course at such a time the general-in-chief would be virtu ally supreme, and the Jesuus knew their man when they took the well educated and ambitious young grocery clerk for their agent. A declaration of independence was formally appounced, and to all appearances a young republic was springing up, in which every man was ready to shed his last drop of blood in defence of the rights of the settlements. The English and Scotch settlements, however, did not enter fully into the spirit of the occasion, and when it was found that they could not be relied upon to resist the authority of Great Britain they were thrown overboard entirely and a new government was organized, consisting of

was organized, consisting of

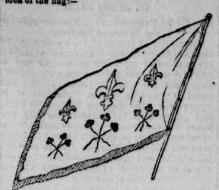
and composed almost wholly of French half-breeds.

Riel was made president and O'Den 'due, a teacher
in the Jesuit schools, secretary of the council. The
half-breeds are consistent of the council and
of the expulsion of Colonel Dennis from the Red
liver country, is already familiar to the Herald
rescens. Since those events very little of importance has been done. The Council of Ten are seldom called logether, as very lew questions of policy
arise, in the present state of stagnation, and kiel is
left to manage admirs.

dom called together, as very lew questions of policy arise, in the present state of stagnation, and kiel is left to manage adairs.

THE HEADOUAITERS

Of the government are located in Fort Garry. This structure was a trading post and depot of the Hodson Bay Company, and from it all the Carts were started in the spring for the hunting grounds towaris the Rocky Mountains. It stands upon a high bluf, immediately at the function of the Assimbour and Red rivers, and consists of a miniber of stone, Linde and log buildings surrounded on three sides by a stone wall a lost and a half thick and ten feet high, and on the fourth side by a plack fence of the same height as the wall. About three screes are enclosed in the fort and some of the buildings are three stories by a manage and the same buildings are three stories by a manage and the same buildings are three stories by a manage and the same presents of the buildings are three stories by a manage of the bookds with a Mrs. Linkinder, wife of a Hudson Eay Company trader who hive inside the fort and has his office in the same building. The Council of fen meet in hier's office when called together, and all the affairs of the quew nation are directed in this little apartment. From a staff in the centre of the parade ground flows the feet of the parade ground flows. THE REP EXTER FLAG freently adopted by the council. This consists of the parade ground flows the standard of the keep troops was a white field learning a red cross in the centre, with a smaller good cross on each side of the red que, stone of the explainon of Governor suborgal front the explainance, reference to the control of the Frence has manager and a standard of the went in the field learning as the control of the Frence has smaller and the same down from the control of the Frence has manager and a standard by which to ludge and the same down from the control of the Frence has manager and the same down from the control of the Frence has manager and the same down from the control of the feet were nacked as a



ITHE ARMY
Is merely nominal, there being only about fifty men under arms, and these are employed on guard duty about he fort. Sorge time ago there were about 350 men organized into a military command, but they were never drilled or uniformed and are scattered throughout the settlement, each pursuing his own avocation. A trader named Poreland is rolonel commanding this organization, and a captain is provided for every ten men. In case of coercion probably 550 men could be armed in the settlement, and if the ladians were to make a descent upon the settlement there might possibly be raised, with the aid of the English and Scotch, about 1,000 men. The arms consist principally of the old English Queen breech-loading rifles in the settlements, as the hunters find it difficult to keep themselves supplied with breech-loading ammunition in the wilderness, and prefer the simplest gun that can be had. They buy their powder and lead by the pound, and make their own buniets. There are plenty of these old muskets with bayonets and ammunition in the settlements, and as all the French half-breeds are splendid marksmen 500 of them would make a formidable resistance, even with their old Iashionea pieces. The dress of the settlers consists of cordarry breeches, with leggins of white English duffice a labric thicker and heavier than flamely, a long coat, with a hood and belt, a fur cap and moccasins. No stockings are worn, but in piace of them a strip of duffice is wrapped around the feet and ankles and the end tucked inside the moccasin. From one shoulder a broad strap, decorated with beadwork, hangs across inconest and is attached to the powder horn, and from the other shoulder a similar strap is suspended, to which hangs the such and builet pouch. Many of the half-breeds go with their necks and breasis exposed all winter, and do not seem to safer could with the almoution for them is unlit for use, and hew cartridges must be made if

their necks and breasts exposed all winter, and do not seem to safer cold with the theirmometer forty degrees below zero. There are six field pieces (six-pounders) in the fort, but the ammunition for them is unfit for use, and new cartridges must be made if they are ever brought into action. The waits of the fort are in a disapidated condition, and like the board fence, wound offer but little resistance to a determined storning party. Outside of the fort there are no indications of any change in affairs, except that a sentry is sometimes seen about the fortance to the garrison, and a squal of men occasionally saturer along with arms on some expedition to arrest Canadian sympathizers.

The resources

of the new nation are extremely limited. The solders doing game due, are paid in clothing and provisions from the stores of the fludson bay Company, which were sexed some time ago, but the provisions consist cancily of permanean dried banalo meat), and this will searcely last until spring. The financial affairs of the government are probably satisfactory for the present. About £1,000 were obtained in the forced loan from the Hudson Bay Company's safe, and with the control winca the sesuit priests have over the peace of the settlements there will not be any serious financial troubles very soon. The French malf-breeds are simple in their habits, and will take something more potent to restrain them from slipping away to the bunting grounds. The waits of the next season, as well as the hall-preed's love of the case, will force the maway; and those who are best acquainted with Red River marrs are of the opinion that nothing but the actual presence of an enemy near Fort Garry will detain min in the sectlements

chase, will force him away; and those who are best acquainted with ked Kiver anaris are of the opinion that nothing but the actual presence of an enemy near Fort Garry will detain him in the settlements after the hunting season has opened. In case of an attempt by the Cananian government to coerce the settlements into submission their headquarters would probably be at Lower Fort Garry.

Course for Garry.

Course for Garry.

Course for Garry.

Course for Garry.

Congrueted. The lort is said in the hands of the Hudson Ray Company, and has, in addition to a field piece, a large amount of arms, ammunition and supplies stored within it. From this station the boats were fitted out by the Hudson Bay Company, for the trading expeditions up lake Winnipeg and out along the various watercourses tributary to it. The Red River settlers would scarcely establish a garrison so far from their centre, and upper Fort Garry will undoubtedly be their stronghold in case of war.

The Prisoners

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held by the new government number about fifty, and consist of active sympathizers with the Canadian government. All the reports respecting the harsh treatment of Dr. Schuitz and others are canards. The prisoners are all treated sinks and are confined together in a log building inside the fort. They are pleatifully supplied with 1000 and spend most of their time playing cards. They doze about the stoves in company with their guards, and many of them are better of, so far as comfort is concerned, than they would be if free. Those who take the oath of allegiance to the new government are immediately released, and Dr. Schultz and a few others of the same class are held simply because they would be conspiring against the authorities in at liberty. Father Thioault, the Jesuit vicar General of Canada, who went the backling at law wasts ago to influence the bault, the Jesuit Vicar General of Canada, who went to the settlement a lew weeks ago to influence the priests and people in favor of Canadian rule, is restricted to the limits of the lort, and to that extent is a prisoner, it being the purpose of the Red River authorities not to give him an opportunity to do mischief. Colonel Desalabury, who went with Father Thibauit as an agent of the Canadian government to buy out some of the Red River leaders, secured a piedge of personal freedom before he approached Fort Garry, and is consequently at liberty in the settlements; but his actions are so closely observed that he will scarcely be able to accomplish anything.

A GRAB GAME.

proached Fort Garry, and is consequently at liberty in the settlements; but his actions are so closely observed that he will scarcely be able to accomplish anything.

A GRAB GAME.

There is a new feature of the Red River troubles just coming to light which may bring about some curious compileations in the fibal seatlement of the question. It seems that the Hadson Bay Company in the Northwest Territory and the company's stockholders in England are practically two different concerns, and that the former have long been expecting the period to arrive when the stockholders would sell out the charter of the company and suddenly terminate the business which gave employment to so many mea. The managers, agents, &c., in charge of the posts and depots in the fur country were prepared to secure their own interests whenever a sale of franchise did take place, and, it is alieged, intended to make the most they could out of the company's property. However unsubstantated may be the charges that they designed seizing the company's property, there is certainly good, reason to suspect, from the fact that the ked River people had no difficulty in taking all the goods belonging to the company which they wanted, that no resistance was offered to their seizing the sale, and that Governor Mactavish, the chief of the company, is hiving in Fort Garry on most amicable terms with Riel and the Council. Riel is boarding in the family of a chief trader of the company, and all the relations between the Hudson Bay Company's chiefs, agents, traders, &c., and the Red River amtorities are of the most peaceful character. It can be easily understood how the Fort Company's employes in the Northwest Territory may be opposed to a transfer, and at the same time in favor of war, as the transfer, and at the same time in favor of war, as the transfer, and at the same time in favor of war, as the transfer, and the same time in favor of war, as the transfer, and of the best informed on Red River matters, including intelligent Canadians, that the Hudson Bay

goes outside of Fort Garry. Whenever any question of importance is into before him he postpones his decision until the following day, and in the meantime consults with the Jesuit priests or Bishop Tache. He is ambitious and apparently brave, and is probably the best person the Jesuits could have selected for their agent.

Is an Irishman, about thirty-eight years of age, has a good education, and is a man of marked ability, he has been educated by the Jesuits and was a teacher in their college at Red River until selected for the important post of secretary of the Council of Ten. He is a correspondent of several Fenian newspapers in the United States, and sometimes writes over the nom de pume of "Fleur de Lis." He is a devoted Jesuit, and his presence in the Council is undoubtedly owing to his connection or influence with the Fenian Brotherhood.

COLONEL BRELAND,

the commander of the Red River forces, is an Indian trader, and has had great experience on the platus. But hathe is known of him except that he is a brave man, and capable of controlling bodies of half civilized men, such as would constitute most of his little army.

CAPTAIN DONALDSON,

who has recently been put in command of the com-

civilized men, such as would constitute most of his little army.

who has recently been put in command of the company organized to meet the Stoux, reported to be advancing on Fort Garry, is about forty years old. In 1850 he was Collector of United States customs at Pembina, and in 1852 was sent as a delegate to the Racotan Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the House. In 1853 he went to Washington and obtained authority to raise an independent company of cavality to fight indicas in Minnesota and Dacotah. After organizing his company and receiving arms and equipments from the government he was placed in command at Fort Abercrombie, with four companies of volunteer cavairy, where he remained until the close of 1854. He was then selected to settle the estate of Mr. Paul, an American, who had lieft a large amount of property in the Red River settlement, and after concluding this business settled in Winnipog and opened a large fancy store. He has had great experience as an Indian fighter, and is a man of unusual energy. His ability and military experience would have made him a superior commander-in-chief of the Red River forces, but such men are not generally traised by the Jesuits in responsible positions. The contrast between the young grocery cierk as President and Commander-in-Chief and Donaidson as captain of a company is quite suggestive.

The next mail, due here on the 19th, will probably

quite suggestive.

The next mail, due here on the 18th, will probably bring intelligence indicative of what the Indians propose doing. If they remain quiet the Red River government will doubtless continue on this spring, and then it the Dominion government grants a lew concessions to the Jesuit clergy of Red River the half-breeds will all go out to their hunting grounds and the Winnipeg receilion will come to an end.

What the Canadian Government Proposes to sult the Interests of the People-Just De-mands of the Half Breeds to Receive At-States Expected.

States Expected.

Toronto, Ontario, Jan. 23, 1870.

The Leader (the government organ) publishes the following intelligence from Ottawa:—
It will appear when Partiament meets that the random assertions of the Giode with regard to the composition of the Red River Council and as to the intention of the Dominion government to govern the territory from Ottawa, without consulting the interests of the resident population are without foundation. Mr. McDougal's instruction will snow that so iar from its being contemplated to impose a rendy made council upon the people and to ignore their wishes, he was authorized to make himself fully acquainted with the wants of the country and the character of the population, and to report the names of the most capable men he found to represent the different classes, to be confirmed by the Dominion government. The number of the council was to be extended to fourteen members, if deemed advisable, so that instead of being williout representation the re-idents would have a majority in the government of the country. His instructions were of the most increase a majority in the government of the country. His instructions were of the most increase a majority in the Red River settlers. If he exceeded his discretionary powers in organizing an armed entrance into the territory, and prematurely issuing a proclamation as Lieutenant Government, he alone is responsible. As to the recent temporary complication, any just demands of thefhalf breeds will be attentively listened to, but any rebellious or annexation movement will be put down. The responsibility of completing the transier of the territory rests with the Hudson Bay Company and the imperial government. The imperial government is fully advised of the situation and will not avoid the responsibility of restoring order in the Queen's dominions. The interference of the United States is even more improbable than in the case of Cuba and would be met promptly; and any flibbustering movements that are to be made in definince of the neutrality laws w

The Revolutionists and Canadian Newspaper Men-A Fearful Storm-Seven Men Frozen to Death.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870. A special despatch to the Tribune from St. Cloud says a passenger from Fort Abercrombie reports that Cunningham, of the Toronto Globe, and Robert son, of the Toronto Telegraph, were arrested on their arrival at Fort Garry on the evening of the 12th, and lodged in juli; that the storm on the prairie was the most fearful ever experienced. Seven men were frozen to death between Pembina and Fort Abercrombie on Sunday. On the 16th the thermometor was thirty-five degrees below zero.

HELP CUBA!

The following appeal has just been issued by Executive Committee of the Cuban Charitable Aid

Executive Committee of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society in this city:—

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:—

We ask your generous sympathy and liberal hand for the people of Cuba, heroically struggling for independence from Spanish despotism, in comparison with which the oppressions of England in 1776 were liberty itself. Citizens of the republic, who make the laws, we shall obey them; one of the nations, we shall respect their usages. But believing in the brotherhood of man we shall never inner pusice nor prove faithless to humanity. We ask the co-operation of all classes, creeds and partnes, restricting none in their inserty of action and utterance, rave that in their association with us they shall not subordinate the cause of Cuba to other aims.

Our purpose is to arouse and concentrate the moral support of the nation in behalf of the recognition, by the general government, of the belligereucy and independence of Cuba when reason and facts shall make the demand. We aspire to see Cuba an independent ally or one of the States of the republic. We have faith in the success of our cause, but should an inscrutable Providence decree the relapse of the Cuban patriors into despotism, we project a charity for this desolate and ruined people, such as has not been more deservedly and ingrently needed since the Christian era. Letters containing donations will be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, and other letters to the president, 46 Liberty street, New York, box 4,950. The treasurer and the vice presidents of the several States and Territories appointed by this committee are the only persons authorized to receive subscriptions of money, which will be banded over to the representatives of the Cuban acause in New York, and there our responsibility will cease. Donations will be made line members of this society. By order of the Executive Committee.

C. M. CLAY, President.

JOSIAH OARES, VICE President.

JOSIAH OARES, VICE President.

JOSIAH OARES, VICE President.

JOSIAH OARES, LARE PRESIDENT.

EEN DRAGT MAAKT MAGT.

The members of this flourishing society had a very agreeable surprise on Thursday evening while holding their regular monthly meeting at Pytha goras Hall in Canal street, by the entrance of goras Hall in Canal street, by the entrance of a crowd of handsome ladies, led by Mrs. Eeckhoff, Mrs. Thurling and Mrs. Duintyes, who presented to the society a handsome and beautifully wrought sik banner of the Netherland nation. Addresses thanking the ladies for this kind manifestation were made by President Koopes and Mr. Quelle, and to which Mrs. Begin responded for the ladies and Captain Duintyes in benalf of the press and Onted States of America, afterwhich a bountiful supper was given by the ladies of the society.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Years Old. One Hundred and Twenty-five Years Old.

[From the Key West (Fia.) Despatch, Jan. 15.]

Catharine Fortugas, a colored woman, and a native of St. Augustine, Fia., died in Key West on the 9th inst., a the age of 125 years. This is one of the most remarkable examples of longevity to be found in the records of the South, attested as it is by data perfectly reliable. In northern latitudes extreme tenacity of life is more common, but the relaxing tendencies of this sunny clime makes it less dimensions smalle of the mortal coil."

One Hundred Years Old.

The Henry county (lowa) Press gives a sketch of a woman of 100 years. Her name is Mary Moreley. She was born in the State of Maryland in the year 1770. Her tather was an old Revolutionary solder, and was kined in one of the last battles of that war. She had seen George Washington and most of the other emment patriots of his day. She was married at the age of twenty-four years, has raised eleven children, and been a widow more than fifty-four years, her bustond was a soldier of the war of 1812. She is seemingly as active and strong as most women of sixty.

OF SANTA MAUBA DESCROYED.—The Hartford Cou-rant has news from Robert F. Keep, Consul at Aghens, of the total destruction by carthquake, on the moraling of December 29, of the town of Santa Manna, on one of the formen Islands of that mane. At the date of the advices, January 1, ten dead and nifty wounded men had been taken from the runs. Not a house was left stanking. The guryivors slepting the open air of under tens.

VIRGINIA.

Order of General Canby Turning the State Over to the Civil Authorities.

Military Commissions Dissolved-Disposition of Condemned Prisoners-Proclamation of Governor Walker Convening the Legislature-All the Members Eligible.

RICHMOND, Va., Jab. 27, 1870. General Canby this evening issued the following order, turning over the government of the State to officers elected by the people, which fully rehabilitates Virginia as a State in the Union:—

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 9. HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va. Jan. 27, 1870.

First.—The Act of Congress "to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States." approved January 26, 1870, is published for the information of all concerned. [Here follows he act, which has already been published in the Herald.].

Scond.—The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of all officers or other persons invested with, or excising authority under and by virtue of the law of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebet States and the several laws supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof:—

1. All military commissioners will at once cease to

amendatory thereof:—

1. An initiary commissioners will at once cease to exercise any and all authority under the above cited laws, except so far as may be necessary to close up the unfainshed business of their offices, and they will at once trausmit to these headquarters all books and records that relate to their dunes as military commissioners.

and records that relate to their duties as military commissioners.

2. An ettizens who may be held by military authority for trial, either in custody or upon bail, for acts in violation of the above eited laws, will be released from custody or discharged of their bail bonds and the military prosecution dismissed.

3. All ettizens held by military authority for trial for crimes or offences cognizable under the laws of the provisional government of the State of Virginia, will be turned over to the custody of the proper civil authorities of the county or corporation in which the crime or offence was committed, and all bonds, recognizances, or other security taken for the appearance of persons charged with crimes or offences, or for the appearance of witnesses, will be turned over in like manner to the proper civil authorities.

offences, or for the appearance of witnesses, will be turned over in the manner to the proper civil authorities.

4. The Judge Advocate of the district will furnish the Autorney General, for such action as may be necessary and proper, a history of each of the cases now undergoing investigation, together with the depositions or other evidence in relation thereto. In like manner, for the take purpose, all adiatavits, evidence or other fnformation in relation to persons accused of crame, who have escaped from confinement or have evaded arrest, with be transferred to the Attorney General.

5. All prisoners (citizens) who when the afore-cited law of March 2, 1867, becomes inoperative by reason of the conditions and limitations of the reconstruction laws, may be in confinement or custody by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a military commission or other military tribunal, will be continued in said custody mut entitled to discharge of expiration of sentence or the case is otherwise disposed of by proper authority. Upon a writ of habeas corpus or any other process issuing from a court of the United States in the case of any prisoner so held, the writ will be promptly responded to, and the officer in making his return to the writ will set forth all the material facts of the case. If the writ be issued from a State court the officer having the custody of any such prisoner will make a respectful return to the writ, setting forth the fact that the prisoner is held by writing of the final judgment and sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction, held under the authority of the laws of the United States, the division between United States and State jurisdictions is not always distinctly marked, but officers will be guided in their action by the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States. The division between United States and State jurisdictions is not always distinctly marked, but officers will be guided in their action by the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

States until otherwise directed by law or other proper authority.

7. The canvass returns, poli lists and ballots for the several elections need in the State under the authority of the laws of the United States will, as soon as practicable, be arranged and inventoried according to the several election districts, and turned over to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for deposit and safe keeping.

8. An authenticated copy of the final registration of voters, arranged by counties and cities having a separate municipal organization, will be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

9. Authenticated copies of all general or special orders, regulations or decisions by the district commanders, changing or modifying the provisional laws of the State, or affecting any rights of persons or property, will be prepared; one set for the office of the Governor or the State and the other for the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

10. The term of office of all officers of the provisional government of the State of Virginia, whether holding by original election or appointment under the laws of the State, or by appointment of detail under the laws of the United States, will expire when their successors, escated or appointment of the new

holding by original election or appointment under the laws of the State, or by appointment or detail under the laws of the United States, whi expire when their successors, elected or appointed under the new constitution, shall have been duly qualified.

11. The clerks of the several district courts of ap-lease will retain the novession and be responsible.

peals will retain the possession and be responsible for the safe keeping of the resords of said courts until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the disposition to be made of them.

Third—The provisions of the schedule of the constitution are republished for more general information and convenience of reference:

That no inconvenience may agree the state of the constitution and convenience of reference:

stitution are republished for more general information and conveniences of reference:—

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:—

SECTION 1. The common haw and the statute law now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repusale by the Legisature.

SEC. 2. All writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue; and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any orine or olience committed upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction, both 1st law and 1st equity, as if this constitution had not been adopted, and until the organization of the judicial department of this constitution.

SEC. 2. That all fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the State of Virginia under the present constitution.

SEC. 3. That all accrue to the use of the State under this constitution.

tion and laws shall accrue to the use of the State under this constitution.

SEC. 4. That all recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Virginia, to any State, county or township, or any public officer or public body, or which may be entered into or executed, under existing laws, "to the people of the State of Virginia," to any state, county or township, or any public officer or public body before the complete or exacting laws, "to the people of the State of Virginia," to any such object or public body before the complete or readization of the departments of government under this constitution, shall remain bin ling and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and may be prosecuted as provided by law. And all crimes and missemeanors and penal actions shall be tried, punished and prosecuted, as shough no change had taken place, until otherwise provided by law.

By command of

Erevet Major General Canby,

Louis V. Cazlabo, Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant Governor Walker, who has been existent.

Governor Walker, who has been acting as Provi-

sional Governor since September last, was this morning sworn in under the constitution as Governor of the State by virtue of his election by the people on the 6th July last. Judge Willoughby, of the Court of Appeals, a former classmate of the Governor, administered the oaths, but there was no ceremony beyond the mere formal subscription to the various oaths required by the Governor.

The Governor shortly afterwards issued the fol-lowing proclamation convening the Legislature :-BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA:-

By the Governor of Virginia:—

A Proclamation.

Whereas a duly authenticated copy of an act of Congress, entitled "An an act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States," approved by the President of the United States on the 26th day of January, 1870, has been received by me from the Secretary of State of the United States, by which action of Congress the constitution adopted by the people of Virginia on the 6th day of July, 1865, and the action of the Legislature of Virginia thereunder, have been approved and ratified by Congress and the State of Virginia restored in her political relations to the Federal Union;
And whereas there is no day appointed by the said act of Congress for the convening of the General Assembly;

Assembly:
Therefore, I, Gilbert C. Walker. Governor of the
Commonwealth of Virginia, do acreby make known Therefore, I, Glibert C. Walker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do acreby make known the facts stated above; and do iurther make known that the General Assembly of Virginia will convene at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday, the sth day of February, 1870, at twelve M., for the discharge of its functions under said constitution. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Richmond, this 27th day of January, 1870.

By the Governor:—
Garnick Mallory, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

scribed in the bill admitting the State to representa tion in Congress. There is scarcely a member of the present Legislature disqualified by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, for it was specially in reference to that amendment candidates were nominated and afterwards elected; and, added to this, General Canby was particularly careful in subjecting each individual member to the test of the oath coming under the fourteenth amendment prior to granting them their certificates of amendments and organize. Four oaths, it will be remembered, including an oath similar to the first in the act of admission, were presented to the members of the Legislature by Colonel Mallory, General Canby's military Secretary of State, and unless each member had taken all of these, except the iron-clad which was among them, he would not have been allowed to take his seat at the first meeting of the body. The iron-clad oath was the only one from which the members were exempted, and that by opinion of Attorney General Hoar. All the others hadito be subscribed to. Even after expressing a willingness to take the oath under fourteenth amendment some few of the members were subjected to a rigid examination by General Canby himself, because of some doubts that he entertained as to their having held office before the war and afterwards engaged in rebellion As far, therefore, as the oaths are concerned neither the members of the Legislature nor any of the officers elected in July last will be affected by them

the members of the Legislature nor any of the officers elected in July last will be affected by them; and being inoperative now they will be so henceforward, as the consultation of the State itself effects the object for which they are intended.

With the President's signature to the bill General Canby's authority ceases. The State resumes her powers as a coequal State, but her entire system of government is changed. A county ofganization system goes into effect totally foreign to the ancient customs, habits and inclinations of Virginians. Each county will have a corps of officials that, here-tofore, would have satisfactorily performed the civil business of half a dozen. There is to be a judge, a sheriff, a constable, a commonwealth's attorney, a county cierk, a County treasurer, a superintendent of the poor and a superintendent of public schools in each county. Counties are then divided into townships, each of which will have a supervisor, a town cierk, an assessor, a collector, a commissioner of roads, an overseer of the poor, a justice of the peace and a constable. The judges for the counties are to be elected by the Legislature, all the other onleials by the people—county elections taking piace in November and township elections in May. Perhaps, in this county organization system the substitution of the judge for the old bench of county magistrates is the most important feature, and, if suitable and competent men can be selected to fill the positions, it may turn out quite an improvement. But here will be the difficulty. To secure the services of a man of proper legal requirements a salary ranging from two to three thousand dollars wound have to be offered; but as there are more than hundred judgeships of this kind to be filled such an amount would necessitate a taxation which, with all the other county expenses added, would be unbearable in the present poverty stricken condition of the people of Virgania, it has been suggested that the only remedy by wince this system could be alleviated would be the appol

and that is from the moment of the President's sig-nature, the law staying the collection of deots be-comes null and void, though General Camby oy an order extended it ten days after the approval of the constitution by Congress. In this the General evi-dently transcended his authority, for if ne confid-reader inoperative a provision of the constitution for ten days, why not for as many years? and if one provision, why not the entire instrument user? The render inoperative a provision of the constitution for ten days, why not for as many years? and it one provision, why not the entire instrument used? The Legislature adjourned to meet two weeks after the admission of the State, or the second Tuesday after the approval of the constitution by Congress, and during this interval there is no reason why every execution in the State should not be levied in the meantime. This would havolve the sacridee of the greater portion of the landed property in the State; but while such a wholesale onsatingth of creditors upon debotos will not then take place, there is no doubt that an immense quantity of property will be sold under the sheriff's hammer, notwinstanding Canby's illegal ten day order and whatever tectic aid the Legislature may afford the deboto. One feature in the constitution, however, which perhaps redeems it with the farmers and planters is the homestead exemption of \$2,000 worth of real or personal property from distress or levy, besides such exemptions as at present exist under the code of Virginia. By this homestead exemption clause many a family will be saved the fearful trial of being turned from the homes of their forefathers to begin life anew. Though broad acres may have to be sacrificed to satusly creditors, yet the constitution saves the homestead to the value of \$2,000, or such other real or personal property as the head of the household may choose to select. In addition to that the fellowing articles are exempt under the old laws of the State—

First—The family Bible.

Brist—The family filide.

Second—Family pictures and library for the use of the family not exceeding 8400 in value.

Taird—All necessary wearing apparel for the debtor and his family; all stoves and appendage necessary for the use of the family; all stoves and appendage necessary for the tamily not exceeding three.

Fourth—One cow, one horse, six chairs, one table, six knives, six forks, six plates, one dozen spoons, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six places sarthenware, one loom, one safe, one spinning wheel, one pair cavas, an axe, two hoes, hee barrels of corn, five bushes of wheat or one sarrel of four, 160 pounds of bacon or pork, three hogs, ten dollars' worth of forage, one cooking stove and utensis, one

loom, one sale, one spinning wheel, one pair cavis, an axe, two hoes, her barries of corn, are bushels of wheat or one userel of flour, 500 pounds of bacon or pork, three hogs, ten dollars' worth of forage, one cooking store and utensis, one sewing machine; in case of a mechanic the tools and utensists of his trade not exceeding #100 in value.

First—If the debtor be actually engaged in agriculture there shall be exempt one yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses or mules in lieu thereof, with necessary gearing, one wagon or cart, two ploughs, one drag, one harvest crade, one pitchfork, one rake and two iron wedges.

The homestead exemption under the constitution is applicable for debts contracted herefolder and also hereafter; but the \$2,000 worth of property is not exempt from liabilities, such as its own purchases money, rent, labor, &c. A great many ouslness men are of the opinion that this homestead exemption will, in a great extent, do away with the credit system, for a large number of householders are not worth \$2,000, and where there is no chance of making the debt by law credit will not be granted.

The old law which limited the rate of interest to six per cent per annum has been one of the greatest impediments to commercial enterprise, home industry, the development of the resources of the State and its general prosperity. It caused brokers and financial sharpers to exact the most usurious rates for money, which now readity brings two and a naif to four per cent per month, and it effectually excluded capital from the State. While merchants can borrow small amounts for brief periods at extortionate rates, owners of real estate and valuable mineral property could not induce the Northern capitalist to advance any large sum of money for lengthened periods at the legal rate, six per cent per annum, and though higher rates are offered the capitalist cannot be induced to risk. The clause in the constitution upon the subject of usury at once removes these barriers to the indux of capital, and as the best security f

profitable, but safe. On this subject the clause is as Ioliows:

Upon debts hereafter contracted it shall be lawful to receive any rate of interest, not exceeding tweive per centum per annum, which may be agreed upon by the parties and be specified in the bond, note or other writing evidencing the debt. When there is no such agreement the rate of interest shall be six per centum per annum for the use and forbearance of every hundred dollars.

It is now the general belief among business men that a large amount of capital will rapidly flow into the State, and to-day it was argued that after the official promulgation of the approval of the constitution by Congress it would be lawful to offer money at any rate not exceeding twelve per cent. This is, perhaps, the highest legal rate of interest in the United States, except in the State of Indiana.

As soon as General Camby is officially notified of the admission of the State he will turn over to Governor Walker the executive department, and will not thereafter interfere in the affairs of the State. After qualifying under the constitution the Governor will issue his proclamation convening the Legislature on the 8th proximo, which is rendered necessary by the informal manner in which that body adjourned. It is proposed, as soon as the Legislature metas, to inaugurate the tovernor, with all the ceremonies of such an occasion, when he will, in all probability, give his views in a more enlarged way on the affairs of the State and nation.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

Examination of Dr. Brockway-His Statement Withheld by Dr. Shine-A Press Censorchip. During the course of yesterday alternoon Dr.

Asahel Norton Brockway, who gave the certificate of death in the case of Captain John Alexander, whom it is suspected was poisoned for mercenary considerations, as has heretofore been fully reported in the HERALD, appeared before Dr. Shine and made ary, 1870.
By the dovernor:—
Garrick Mallory, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
This finishes the drama of reconstruction in Virginia. The last act is consummated and the curtain falls on a people hearity giad to have once more the management of their own affairs in their own hands.

The Legislature Not Disorganized by the Act of Admission—Every Member Qualified Under the Fourteenth Amendment—The County Organization System—Cessation of the Stay Law—The Homestead Exemption.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1870.
In a leading article of Monday's issue the New York Tribune displays a remarkable ignorance of Virginia affairs when it asserts the Legislature will be "temporarly disorganized" by the Oaths proa lengthy statement in regard to the matter at issue,

tion Mrs. Bufke was present, and according 50 Dr. Shine, charged the witness with making untruthin statements in regard to the death of her father which Dr. Brockway indignantly denied, and loud and angry words ensued between them, which continued for some time, Coroner Flynn not being present to respone order. It is believed that no witnesses other than the dootor were examined, and when the examination in this singular case will be resumed did not appear.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Sneak Thieving-Held for the Grand Jury-A Spot of Blood-Unsafe Buildings.

John Jones and James McCabe were found in possession of some silver goblets which they had stolen from No. 66 Latayette avenue. They were arrest by officer Ennis, of the Forty-third precinct.

Mr. James Coombe, an old New York printer, died in Brooklyn ast evening, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He will be buried by the New York Typo-graphical Society, from State street Congregational church, State street, corner of host, Broodyn, on sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. Mr. Coombe had been a member of the society for forty-three years, having ocen initiated in 1326.

In the HERALD law reports yesterday a report appeared of the trial of the case of Levi S. Parsons vs. The New York and Harlem Steam Navigation Com-pany. Plaintiff such for the recovery of \$10,000, and it was reported that the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. The amount of their verdict was \$200, and not the full amount claimed, as might be in-tered from the report.

A large pool of blood at the corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues yesterday morning caused conside able comment and no little astonishment to the officer whose duty it was to keep watch over the peace in that locality. The officer declares that he heard no disturbance, and all inquiries in the neighborhood have failed to elicit any definite information as to the origin of this evidence of a sangulary

the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh, yesterday afternoon, for stabbing George Cumberson. The latter keeps a barroom at the corner of Prospect and Gold streets, and Reid, who was normerly in his employ, got into a quarrel with him about a week since in regard to some money. Cumberson attempted to eject, him from the place, when he drew a pocket knife and stabbed him in the side.

Mr. J. P. Rourke, the Superintendent of Buildings, is looking suarply after parties who are Attempting to put up unsafe structures. Yesterday he compelled the owner of a row of eleven three story and basement brick building commenced on the south side of Monroe street, near Raiph avenue, to suspend further work on them, as they were not being creeted in accordance with the building laws. The owner has agreed to remove

The citizens of Brooklyn are beginning to realize

the fact that in order to prevent their houses from

being robbed during the day they must be careful being robbed during the day they must be careful and keep their doors always locked. Sheak thieving has become a profession from which a large class in Brooklyn are living sumptiously. The amount or clothing and other property stolen by sheak thieves during the past week will probably amount to \$3,000. The more experienced operators manage to keep out or the hands of the police. On Thursday, however, some of the police went out in citizen's dress and succeeded in making several arrests. Roundsman Baker arrested a man giving his name as Join Brown, whom he found in possession of a shawl and black bag, which found in possession of a shawl and black bag, which he falled to satisfy the officer he got nonestly. A NEW CONTAGION.

Relapsing Fever-Dr. Harris' Opinions of the "Recent Arrival"-Its Symptoms and Prevalence in the City-A Chapter for Doctors.

A new contagion has been introduced in the city. in the form of relapsing fever, a disease that has never before been known in this city, but which has been raging in European States. Thirty-two cases only of this new form of fever have been reported as being known to the medical authorities, and of these not a single one has been fatal. The following facts, obtained from Dr. Harris, will show the character of this disease and what efforts are being made to stay its increase: -

Relapsing fever is one in the continuous form, and is now prevailing among the people who habit the worst tenement house quarters of the the nature specified, but have failed to indicate whether it is of the typhus or typhoid form—that is, whether of the nature of ship fever or enteric fever. Close investimade by Dr. Harris di true relapsing fever. It is a stranger to America; but it has at times swept over England, Scotland and Ireland. It generally destroys the victims in the proportions of one to thirty assailed. More than any other contagion it is domiciled with filth and m overcrowded lodging houses, and exists in malignant forms at the present hour in the workhouses of England and Ireland. It has prevailed houses of England and Ireland. It has prevailed very extensively in Russia, Poland, Prussia, in the northern and eastern portions, since 1863, and in many instances has been remarkable for its extreme forms. In New York as it is to-day it has none of the features of an epidemic, but is, of course, contagious. Since its first appearance last November every furking place has been searched, and the city has been secured to discover individual cases, and the consequence is that the records of the fever are minute and complete in every particular. It has been made a matter of particular concern on the part of Dr. Harris to keep the sixty miles of the widely travelled streets of this city clear of foulness and detections deposits.

and deleterious deposits.

How relarsing fever affects the patient.

It comes on suddenly assailing the victum in a manner similar to that of all fevers, by raising the temperature of the body rapidly from the usual manner similar to that of all fevers, by raising the emperature of the body rapidly from the usual point at ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit to 103 degrees, and, in excessive cases, even to 107 degrees, it continues, with excessive headaches and vomiting, for several days; but on the sixth or seventh day abundant perspiration sets in. When in the course of twenty-four hours the patient suffers from exhaustion, and this phase of the aliment leads to a reduction in the temperature of the body, and then succeed remarkable symptoms. There is an easier term. Seven days after this prostration the fever flashes up again and prepares for fresh inroads on the constitution. Again is witnessed the same character of fever, the same intensity of temperature. These phases of the fever continue for four, five or six days and then cease, leaving the patient prostrated and suffering as by rheumatte patient prostrated and suffering as by rheumatte pains and disconforts when remain with the subject for many days. After slow recovery he may then sately be pronounced out of danger, though even at this period there may be another reinase, and in actual experience it has often been found that two, three or four sometimes seize upon the victim. It is thus a disease that datters, that fequines delicate treatment and watchfulness. Dr. Harris declares that the sanitary authorities thoroughly understand its symptoms, its treatment and all interes and dangers; and he further says that it has been mastered with as much certainty as the small-pox has. He asserts that it is the ecombanion of fitth and tenement house herding. He says some cases were known to have occurred in 1846 in the Pennsylvania mospital, but that it did not at that me occome an epidemic. During the three years that Dr. Harris was stationed at Quaranine there was not a case Known as fiaving entered this pert. This was during 1853, 1856 and 1850, and the hospital records fall to show its recopion previous to that time. He, however, felt that like all contagions which travet point at ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit to 103 de In 1856 the Russian government became alarmed at the widespread prevalence of the fever over the Czar's territory and proposed remedial measures, looking to the probiotion of international incercourse and the enectual stoppage of trade and commerce. The danger, nowever, was not in the disease, but in the disgraceful neglect of the health authorities. Great britain ordered a medical survey of the disease. When it existed over parts of Europe as an épidemic the commissioners made learned and valuable reports, which are open for public examination at pr. Harris' office. Relative to New York, it has been imported; but in its character now it is not alarming. One curious fact is that no medical practitioner ever had a case of the kind in this city before last November. It is the genuine relapsing fever. The other forms of fever—typhus and typhold—editer from this importation. Typhus as the ship fever, so called, and is a disease of the bood affecting the train, and also the useases of the bood affecting the train, and also the useases of the bood affecting the train, and also the useases of the bood affecting the train, and also the useases of the bood affecting the train, and also the useases of the bood affecting the train, and also the useases of the bood.

It is very maliarant. Typhold attacks by nicerations of the shad lowels, and is not so fatal. All cases of relapsing lever are now in hospital.

INSALVIN OF THE CITY.

Notwishstancing smallpox, scarlet, typhus, typhold—the and the general good neath is gratifying. Many people erroneously believe that the present masses omne weather is destributed to con-

fying. Many people erroneously believe the present unseasonable weather is detrimental to sututional soundness; on the contrary, it is the reverse, being invigorating, bracing and and ing line opportunities to ener pedestrian and equiran recreations.